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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. V   FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944   No. 52

Salute the FOURTEENTH

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[NOTE.—*The summary of news and comments contained in the* MADRAS WAR REVIEW *generally relate to events and statements published till Wednesday, every week.*]

SALUTE THE FOURTEENTH ARMY

They seldom hit the headlines
And they never make a fuss
But they fight the Japs in Burma
Just to help the likes of us.

* * *

In the forest, swamp and jungle
In a climate far from kind
They dream of home—of Mum and Dad
The folks they left behind.

Now the Jap 's a dirty fighter
And you have to get him quick
For he waits for you in tree tops
Like a monkey on a stick.

* * *

So Salute the Fourteenth Army
Who are ready for the day
When they hurl the Japs from Burma
Singapore and Mandalay.

❖

GENERAL GIFFARD'S THANKS FOR RECEPTION TO 14TH ARMY

The following is the full text of the letter from General Sir George Giffard, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., to His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras:—

" General Linsdell has told me of your generous contribution from your War Purposes Fund to be spent on leave details from Fourteenth Army coming to Southern India.

A very large number of the personnel of the Fourteenth Army have their homes in Southern India. The journey from the Burma border is at any time wearisome; and now it is made worse for the men by the congestion due to the short leave season forced upon us by this year's operations.

The special efforts which are being made to improve the reception of leave details from Fourteenth Army returning to India are therefore especially welcome, and will be much appreciated.

On behalf of the troops under my command, I ask you to accept this expression of our grateful thanks."

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VAE VICTIS

IT requires an artist of the calibre of the Prime Minister of England to set out in adequate words the implications of this finished fifth year of the War. Only he seems to be able to paint on the enormous canvas which it presents, and to subject the deepest emotions of hope, intention, courage, sorrow and triumph to the strait-jacket of dignified prose. The Cromwellian Montgomery uses another technique to explain what is happening; he is not ashamed or afraid to attribute directly to Providence the almost incredible revolution of chances which has marked the period, and which is now so convincingly favourable for the Allies. We merely limit ourselves to finding in to-day's whirling triumphant kaleidoscope the justification—at long last—for a fundamental conviction in the breast of the ordinary, decent fellow, Indian or British, American or Frenchman, namely, that somehow and somewhere abstract Good must triumph over abstract Evil, if there is any point or intention in human life. That after all, was about all we had to subsist on four and five years ago; now looking into the sixth year of the struggle, we are the better assured that that conviction was soundly based, and that life will some time be again worth living.

ON September 3rd, 1944, therefore, we thank the leaders, the armed forces, and the home fronts of the Allied Nations from the bottom of our hearts for this confirmation of our fundamental hope. In this last year they have performed miracles of valour and constancy, and at last their reward is at hand.

THE allied invasions of Western Europe will rank among the greatest military feats of all time. A task long accounted impossible by strategical theorists, themselves confirmed in their theories when in 1940 even the megalomaniac Nazis recoiled from a parallel attempt, now faithfully accomplished, the men who live to tell how unfurling the banner of European freedom they carried not only the gigantic paraphernalia of armoured war but even their very landing-ports clean through the mighty fortifications of their continental foe, will be men to be envied indeed, and the repercussions of their crusade have been significant and immediate. The crust of Europe crumbles also in the South-east. The Balkans are chaotic with panic; Rumania has "packed up" and Bulgaria is about to crack—and however profound their present penitence, let not less than justice be the fate of these and other jackal States whose lack of honour or commonsense lead them into the same condemnation as the brigandage and treacheries of Germany! Turkey has washed her hands of her "friend" the enemy, and in the Far East the Jap gnaws his knuckles and changes his leaders as he watches his fleets of ships and planes dwindle, his "Co-prosperity" acquisitions slip from his grasp and the doom of the Nipponese empire staring him in the face.

GIVEN that wise and full justice *will* be meeted to our enemies, we are not of those scribes and news agencies who dwell gloatingly on the 'valleys of death,' and 'lanes of blood' and the 'tanks clogged to a standstill with corpses' with which our enemies are and will be visited; nor do we shake hands very warmly with the American who sneered at a shattered and demented group of German prisoners as being the "people who thought they could rule the world". It is enough for us to admire the indomitable pertinacity, the unity, the organizing talent, and the strategical genius, of the planners of victory; to salute the spirit, the discipline, and the physical courage of the men they sent out into the skies and the seas and the battlefields to win; and to watch—if only on our maps—the precision of invincible moves, the redemption of oppressed lands, and the re-birth of human hope and faith.

THAT is what this new year of combat, as no other one ever has, offers the imagination. Let us not be either so weary of war, or so elated with the certainty of Victory, that we do not seek to make t—by supreme, united, disciplined effort—the *last* year of a noisome struggle which does little credit to the more godlike instincts of the human race. "The Lord mighty in battle has given us Victory," says General Montgomery. "The end of the war is in sight; let us finish off the business in record time."

RUNNING COMMENTARY

Looking Ahead One does not require the supernatural powers of the lama in Calcutta who says the war will be over in October to do a bit of prognostication. Every soldier in the field knows that this is the victory drive to the heart of Germany. It is not the lama of Calcutta who should be regarded as an outstanding prophet, but the common people of all countries who believe in their just cause, who rallied together until today they are an army with banners who sweep across the world wiping out the dark evil which nearly wrecked all the good work and cultural developments built up through the centuries.

For that paranoical house-painter who was mainly responsible for it all, with his hordes of vainglorious German military followers and all their collaborationists, September 3rd this year is a time for very dismal and sober reflections. Gone are the criminal dreams of Nazifying the world. HITLER's "Friends" are deserting him as the lesser criminals leave their gangster chief and throw themselves before the law as "reformed" types. But as WICKHAM STEED said recently we are not really concerned with what happens to HITLER, dead or alive. What is wanted is the end of his kind, and of German militarism. For the United Nations therefore, the five years of war which have passed must mark only the beginning of the Herculean business of disinfecting the world from the will-to-power aims of ambitious individuals, nations, industrialists and politicians alike. The strength of science and the courage of human kindliness must continue to uphold and defend the citadel of civilization right through the end of the war in Europe and Asia, into the years of peace and reconstruction.

A hint of the part to be played by the National War Front organization in this reconstruction work was given by Sir SULTAN AHMED in New Delhi on Monday, when he addressed the Publicity Advisory Committee. "We are considering," he said, "how best we can use this valuable publicity instrument to serve the cause of the nation in the period of reconstruction which lies before us."

* * *

Making India Sea-minded Another speaker, this time Vice-Admiral J. H. GODFREY, Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy, who paid a visit to Madras this week, is anxious that India should be more Navy-minded and sea-minded. He brought a welcome salty tang when he appealed for support for the Royal Indian Navy, for a Navy League for India and for contributions to the Benevolent Fund for Seamen. Fresh and welcome too was his aside that the men who go to sea have no politics. They move in a larger element. It is rather paradoxical to be told that a goodly number of the recruits for the Royal Indian Navy come from places like the Punjab, a thousand miles from the sea! Yet India was not always a land-lubber country. In the past her ships sailed far out over the seas, as may be seen from the sculptures at Borobodur in Java. Recruits who must have leadership qualities are needed, and women are also wanted for the Naval W.A.C. (I). The duties of the latter would be, of course, on shore. A seaman must have all the qualities of the soldier—plus a love of a strange element, the sea. But now, as the war draws to its close in its European phase, the scene will soon be opening when we shall have an intensification of the struggle in the East. In the training of landing crews for combined landing operations, the Royal Indian Navy will be playing a big and interesting part. A naval career offers a marvellous opportunity for all courageous youngsters and for far-sighted parents who would like to have a hand in the ousting of Japan and in the liberation of the many island countries she has overrun, and last but not least in making India completely safe from aggression, now and hereafter.

* * *

Russian Contribution in Rumania Russia's glorious advances in the Balkans with their speedy effect of hustling time-serving nations like Bulgaria into last-minute withdrawals from the war have also helped to exhilarate popular emotions at the closure of this fifth year of war. Rumania is lost to Germany.

Ploesti and the oil region have now been captured and all that remains is the mopping-up of the demoralized remnants of German armies of occupation.

Ploesti is the big town which has figured in many an air assault. Apart from the setback to Germany, and it is considerable, which Rumania's decision to join the Allies brings, and its repercussions on neighbouring States, the vital strategic gain is that Germany's chief supply of oil is cut.

* * *

Oil—The Life Blood of the War Machine Rumania produced almost as much oil as the Dutch Indies. The pre-war figure was six and a half million metric tons per annum. But due to the dislocation and destruction caused by Allied raids, this quantity was not enough, hence Germany sought to build up a synthetic oil industry, manufacturing oil from coal. That is why day by day we hear so much of raids on synthetic oil refineries. For oil is the life-blood of modern war. Take away oil and the war machine collapses. To make Germany militarily weak does not therefore only mean capturing or killing her armies. Blockade and bombing can do the job just as well if not quicker. All that heavy blasting of which we have heard so much during the last few weeks has been to this end, to cripple the armies, to weaken the mechanism of war by oil-anæmia. Germany's oil has been drained. That is the importance of

LITTLE MAN WHAT NOW . . . ?

Rumania, and the underlying significance of all such countries as may have oil in time of war. Oil regions in the hands of the enemy are targets for constant attack. Hence the big raids on Sumatran ports, such as the one this week on Padang. Japan's oil is thousands of miles away and has to be transported by sea. The destruction of harbours and docks means cutting the oil-arteries and so much more of the war machine brought to a standstill, literally dead and useless. Japan may have for the time being what is left of the oil fields of the Dutch Indies, Burma and Borneo, but of what value is it if it cannot be shipped where it is needed?

* * *

German Army Paying for Hitler's Blunders

The Allies in France continue their precision strategy on the largest possible scale. In this last week the combined Allied Armies have radiated out eastwards and north from Paris and it looks now as if the whole Pas de Calais area, with its flying-bomb sites and the remnants of the split 15th German Army, would fall neatly into our hands. Pocketing German Armies and rounding off generals would appear to be a kind of deadly sport in France. Since one would have thought the Germans would have learnt their lesson, there must be several good reasons for their stubborn retention of a strategy which has, after the debacle of Falaise, so obviously failed, and their losses are mounting up and now reach the half million mark. Apart from the telling power and superiority of the Allies in armour, both on land and in the air, plus a direction that is beyond all praise, the main reason would appear to be the very high importance placed by the German High Command on the Channel Coastline. Next reason for the German defeats is the breaking down of morale of the German military machine itself, due to a visible weakness in lack of oil and supplies. Thirdly there is the suggestion made by some observers and commentators, that Hitler has made up his mind that his plan must and will work against the advice of his military advisers, and hence the hanging and changing of German Generals. This if true is only confirmation of the madness of the little corporal who has brought ruin to the German people. They will have to suffer for his mistakes. In the meantime the Allies have a glorious chance of smiting hard at his Armies, and ghostly memories of old world war I battlefields are being revived as General Patton's armoured divisions roar with typical American speed towards the frontiers of Belgium and Germany, while our crack Canadian forces consolidate the ground gained and slog away at the enemy, bagging bewildered Germans as they rush like sheep through the one outlet specially meant to catch them. It is a time of supreme tragedy for the Germans and one and all, especially the youngsters of 15 and 16 will be glad to be taken prisoner.

* * *

The Laval Mystery

The episode of the liberation of Paris being announced too soon was an anti-climax which the Allies soon put right. But it would appear there are still fifth columnists working in France, which is only natural after four years of collaboration with the Nazis. The ugly attempt on the life of General DE GAULLE which fortunately failed in its purpose, and the shots fired elsewhere in the City shows how careful the Allies will have to be and how long it will be before Europe is really clean. Also peculiar to say the least, is the mystery of that loathsome creature PIERRE LAVAL, the man who betrayed France and whose work was as dirty and vicious as his appearance. Why he should have been arrested—if the report is true—and denounced by DEAT (his own tool and colleague), is past understanding, unless the Nazis hope to throw dust in our eyes by making him out to be a reformed character who really loves the Allies and the people of France. It will be good if he is arrested and if the Nazis keep him nice and fat for handing over to the Allies.

* * *

The Job Well in Hand

From the south of France another German Army is hurriedly pressing northwards up the Rhone valley is a furious race against time as two Allied armies, one from Grenoble and one from Avignon follow on its track. At Lyon, if report is true, this German Army will encounter resistance from the Maquis there who have liberated this important city. Brest has not been forgotten either this week, and it would appear that its capture is next on the Allied time-table. And while these victorious armies are advancing according to plan—we can leave the "strategic withdrawals" to the Germans!—there is no respite for Germany itself, especially for her communications, railway wagons, roads, bridges, docks, and the very few ships that dare the seas. In the Baltic docks of Kiel and Koenigsberg we have also put finishing touches this week on some of the remaining ports of Germany. This will give Russia a chance to capture a few more generals and several more thousands of troops when the Red Armies move forward towards the Baltic. With the whole Rivierra coast now freed of resisting Germans, the base of Toulon free, and Marseilles, the second city of France, at our disposal, the Allies can concentrate on the major job of driving still greater onslaughts on the German Armies in the north. The job is well in hand.

* * *

Churchill Returns to London

In Italy too things are smartening up. The Germans have decided it is time they retired to that strangely-titled Gothic Line. The 8th Army is maintaining its great tradition of never losing ground, but pushing ahead. On the Adriatic coast where the country is less mountainous considerable progress has been made.

Italy has been these last few weeks a scene of conferences and meetings, at all of which Mr. CHURCHILL has taken a prominent part. He had talks with most of the leading representatives of the Yugoslav, Greek and Italian people, and also had an audience with His Holiness the Pope. He will return to London with the feeling that his work has been well and skilfully done. His next big job—where he gets his remarkable energy is surprising—is of course the proposed meeting with President ROOSEVELT. That may possibly be after the conclusion of the World Security Conference meeting at Washington, when topics other than the immediate needs of the war are likely to be discussed. Whatever may be, Mr. CHURCHILL can confidently congratulate himself on the progress of events since he took over in 1940. He has borne the strain of these years amazingly well and we may depend upon it he will see that the work he so wonderfully set out to do is finished as he desired.

* * *

Approach of "D" Day in the East

The arrival of the new Commander of the Eastern Fleet, Sir BRUCE FRASER, simultaneously with the return from a visit to London of Lord LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN is another dismal piece of news for Japan. They will be kept very busy getting ready for our "D" Day against Japan.

English newspapers are already calling attention to the fact that the Burma campaign would have been world news if the war news in Europe had not been of so momentous a character. But when the conflict in Europe terminates, Burma will be frontline news, and all eyes will be watching Burma, and India, the great base. Last month on the "Triple Seventh" the anniversary of the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of China's battle with Japan, the Prime Minister in his greetings to Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK sent the message: "We shall fulfill our pledge to bring our whole weight on Japan." Japan in truth is sitting on a time-bomb, and at last this conceited nation is beginning to wake up to the unpleasant reality, as the jittery meeting of the Mikado and his cabinet indicates and the warning issued by Premier KOISO to look out for invasion.

* * *

"On Whole Weight" This is very different from what the Singapore radio declared on June 8th! "The Allies are busy in Europe. Fate has provided us with an excellent opportunity." To which we gave the raspberry. All Japan did with that opportunity was to lose Guam and Saipan and to let the Allied Amphibious Fleet move up three thousand and seven hundred miles nearer to her positions in the Central Pacific! When Mr. CHURCHILL speaks of "our whole weight" he means it. That might is now seen in all its glorious and almost inconceivable strength on the continent. It is the avenging might now in action in France, Italy, and over the skies of HITLER'S Europe. It has turned HITLER'S fortress into a prison for the jailer, in which he is confined and where he will be routed out no matter where he may skulk. In the meantime *even with the surplus forces at their disposal* the Allies have been able to recover thousands of miles of the Japanese quickly won and quickly lost empire. The time is coming very very near when Britain will keep the promise Mr. CHURCHILL made on June 30, 1943: "that every man, every ship and every aeroplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent and will be there maintained in action by the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire, in priority over all other interests, for as many flaming years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit or bite the dust." And the King in congratulating President ROOSEVELT on the capture of Guam described it "as a splendid augury of the coming utter defeat of Japan to which the forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations also will make an increasingly powerful contribution." As we look ahead there is going to be fireworks for the Japanese such as they have never seen before!

BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

(*By* R.G.)

A trickle down a temple,
A pool underneath an arm --
Blood, and the life has run out of a man.
  Ranters shouting of blood and soil
Exchange the living blood of simple men
For clots of salt and dried corpuscles.
  Bodies are drained, and the limbs,
Ere they rot or are cast into pits
Seem to take on a patrician fineness.
  With this outpouring, this sacrament,
The earth is dedicated,
For some to death, and for some to life.
  The blood of the murdered
Is not the seed of greatness, no, nor of any good,
(Except corn growing high on old battlefields).
  Yet in other veins runs the red river
And the branches innumerable
Carry life to the aspiring tissues.
  You in whom the flow is,
In whom warm pulses stir,
Think no mystical nonsense, ascribe no virtue
  Beyond that magic. (Is it not enough?).
 Do not suppose that Indians or Jews
Or Germans or Americans or Hottentots
  Carry plasmas with sacred missions.
In all the blood proclaims brotherhood;
In all courses alike till the heart stops;
  And all the dead are dead.
In breeding, not nature, is our difference;
In mind, not veins, the stamp of Cain.
  In the name of all innocent blood
The proud plotters of havoc shall be hunted
Like beasts, erased from the book of Adam.

3 MEN ROUT 15 JAPS ON BURMA FRONT

Madrassis' Valour

Tamu, August 23.—Three men of the 3rd Madras Regiment, on patrol in dense jungle, broke up a party of 15 Japs.

Lance-Naik Krishna Reddy, of the village of Kanipakkapatanam, in the Chittoor district, Madras Presidency, heard a noise behind him and, on turning, saw the Japs, one of whom was in the act of throwing a grenade. The grenade burst, wounding the N.C.O. and another man, but the Naik gave the Japs a well-aimed burst from his tommy-gun and killed two. The rest fled.

"The Greater East Asia War on which the rise and fall of Japan is staked, has now entered into its final stage. Even then with conditions prevailing, I consider it is almost impossible to include the demands of the armed forces and win final victory."

—VICE-ADMIRAL KATAGIRI, Vice-President of Japanese Aviation Industries.

THE RIGHTS OF GROUPS *

By R. GALLETTI, I.C.S.

DANIEL Defoe said that there were a hundred thousand stout country-fellows in his time ready to fight to the death against Popery, without knowing whether Popery was a man or a horse. Can it be said that in our time there are millions ready to fight to the death for liberty without knowing whether it is a property or a tax?

Those who have listened to the discussion so far may agree with me that to the Englishman personal liberty is something not merely abstract. Englishmen as often talk of 'Liberties' as of 'liberty' in the singular; and these liberties to possess, to think, to speak and to act amount to something more than a word, and also something more than absence of restraint. They go a good way beyond what Pericles, praising their liberty to the Athenians, described—

> "We have a form of Government not fetched by imitation from the laws of our neighbouring states (nay we are rather a pattern to others than they to us), which because in the administration it hath respect not to the few but to the multitude is called a democracy. Wherein there is not only an equality amongst all men in point of law for their private controversies, but in election to public offices we consider neither class nor rank, but each man is preferred according to his virtue or to the esteem in which he is held for some special excellence; nor is anyone put back through poverty, because of the obscurity of his person, so long as he can do good service to the commonwealth. Moreover this liberty which we enjoy in the administration of the state, we use also one with another in our daily course of life, neither quarrelling with our neighbour for following his own humour, nor casting on him censorious looks which tho' they be no punishment yet they grieve. So that conversing among ourselves without private offence, we stand chiefly in fear to transgress against the public, and are obedient to those that are for the time in office, and to the laws, and principally to such laws as are written for protection against injury, and those which being unwritten bring undeniable shame to the transgressors."

COMPARISONS BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

The first necessity of human freedom is security against the non-human. In order to achieve that men band themselves together and so arises the second necessity, the security of man against man. Human organizations secure member against member; but who shall secure the members against the organization, individuals against associations, individuals and associations against the Government? *Custodes quis custodiet ipsos?* Each and every man is to be protected against arbitrary force and fraud, whether these are practised by stronger individuals or by bodies of men strong in their union or by the machinery of the state, in which the sole right to use force is vested by civilized societies.

The English way was to set out claims and when these claims had been fully thrashed out make them legal rights, maintained and enforced by special agents, police and judges, who were bound by law; and in order that the law should not be the fancies of an arbitrary individual or group, to set up legislatures which were committees first of the possessors of property and later of the whole body of citizens.

So far for personal liberties. But the positive side of liberty is the power to act. The right of association once established, the power to act was augmented by combination; and the rights of groups had to be defined. The group may be a person in law; but is obviously not like an individual in point of liberty. A corporation, it has been said, has neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked. It does not 'enjoy' liberty, except metaphorically. Yet it can do what its members individually cannot do, in some respects, while in others it cannot do what they individually can do.

This is a first point of difference. But an even more important point is that while a single individual can never grow so physically strong and so wealthy as to be completely master of the state and all his fellow citizens, a group may grow and grow until its members collectively wield an economic or political power against which other men are helpless. The would-be tyrant forms a private army; the aspirant to economic dominance forms a Trust; the embryo dictator organizes a party to achieve victory in elections or back him up with illegal violence.

THE ARMY AND THE LAW

Because then the group is not itself a living being and because it may dominate the state which maintains and enforces the system of rights, liberty for the group is not the same kind of thing as liberty for the individual. But it would be a negation of positive liberty—liberty to do—to set too narrow limits to the rights of groups.

The necessity and nature of organizations change with the changes of man's way of life and of earning his living. The English notion of the liberty of groups, at the present time would not have been appropriate in the Anglo-Saxon self-subsistent village, any more than it is suitable for Chinese society now. And not the same kind of liberties and immunities are claimed for groups of different kinds. The family church, club, or society for philanthropic purposes needs quite different privileges from the joint stock company or public utility corporation; these again are to be distinguished from the agencies and departments set up by the state to perform functions similar to those performed by associations of individuals; and no other organization is on the same footing as an army, in which rests the state's monopoly of force, with the result that the army can tyrannize over both the Government and the people.

The English people decided in the time of Cromwell that army rule was intolerable and no king or parliament should have the power to become a tyrant by military force. "No standing armies" was for long one of the most frequent and powerful of English slogans; and by a combination of luck and ingenuity English Governments have succeeded both in

* This is the fifth talk broadcast from the A.I.R. Madras, on the night of 24th August 1944, by Mr. R. Galletti, I.C.S., in the series "The Concept of Freedom." The first, second, third and fourth talks were published in the *Madras War Review* of 21st April, 19th May, 16th June and 28th July 1944, respectively.

keeping armies and in keeping them in their place. The army's rights are constitutionally granted and constitutionally limited. As Lippmann says—

THE RIGHTS OF GROUPS

"In a constitutional regime the army commanders have none of the prerogatives of sovereignty. They can recruit only as many men as the civilian legislature authorizes. They can spend only as much money as it appropriates. They have no general powers to conscript men or money or goods. They cannot determine the purposes for which the army shall be used. They cannot declare war or make peace. Within defined boundaries the commanders have a certain authority under military law. But the military law itself is effective only after it has been reviewed and approved by a civilian authority. . . When an army remains within these limitations it is compatible with a free society; when an army takes to itself general authority to conscript, to declare war, to determine the national policy, to make its own laws and enforce them as it sees fit the condition known as militarism prevails. It means that the military have ceased to be under God and the law. When a bureau of civilian officials does the same sort of thing, it is called a bureaucracy."

Because the English developed early a system of local Government by local councils and limited magistrates they never suffered like France under the Ancien Regime or the Germany of Bismarck and Kaiser William and National Socialism from the tyranny of a bureaucratic group. The law and the judges remained above, and never fell below, both the army and the civil service. And to these organs of the state the English denied the immunities they granted to chartered companies, limited liability corporations, churches, leagues and clubs.

These liberties are, first the right to form to associate together and to create a legal person capable of owning and acting; next, the right to own and possess property, next the right to act for the members through specified managers, with which goes the right to legislate for the internal affairs of the group by articles and by-laws, and also, because action includes persuasion, the right to speak and write for the members and to issue propaganda or to advertise; finally, as associations like individuals are strengthened by acting together with others, the right to enter into agreements and alliances.

All these liberties are to be exercised, whether within the state or beyond its limits, only within the law. The state will enforce against the group the common law of the land; and if the group is incorporated under a charter or under a statute, it will be bound by terms and liable to be punished by the judges if the terms are transgressed.

ECONOMIC EFFECT

Groups then in England can be free on the same conditions as individuals—that they acknowledge the law and concede to others the rights they claim for themselves. The group is free as against its own members if it does not trespass on their individual rights under the law, and it is free as against the authorities if it obeys the law and commits neither crime nor tort.

Economically this freedom of groups has had remarkable effects. The great American scholar Nicholas Murray Butler declared—

"I weigh my words when I say that in my judgment the limited liability corporation is the greatest single discovery of modern times, whether you judge it by its social, by its ethical, by its industrial, or, in the long run—after we understand it and know how to use it—by its political effects. Even steam and electricity are far less important than the limited liability corporation and they would be reduced to comparative impotence without it."

And Lippmann comments—

"This is no exaggeration. For without the privileges and immunities of the corporate form of economic organization and property tenure the industrial system as we know it could not have developed and could not exist."

As the English pioneered in modern world trade and modern power industry they had to fit the commercial and industrial group into their system of rights. True to their own judgment, they allowed more freedom to the groups than the Germans or Italians or Russians did. Excessive bargaining power accrued to some who managed and controlled great aggregations of material wealth. And probably the major problem of the English people apart from war, is how to reconcile the immunities of the business corporation with the rights of the individual citizen, employee, customer or competitor.

FINAL TEST OF GOVERNMENT

Some think this will be done by the state stepping into the place of the group and itself becoming the manager and controller of the greater aggregations of material wealth. But the English know that the public official is no more to be trusted with unlimited immunities than the private manager, and are more likely to go on gradually re-defining the rights of the individual and of the group until it is as hard for a group as for any one man to tyrannize over men.

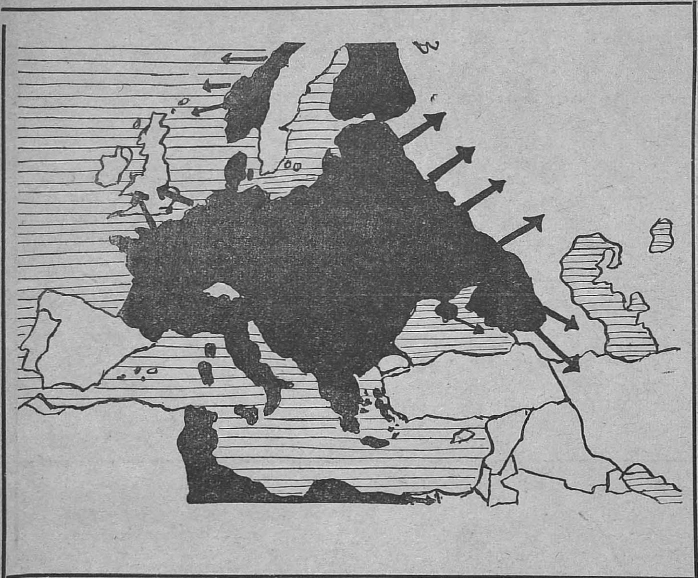
But what of the political party? The English in Stuart times led the way in working out the methods by which men of like sentiments could combine in an area enormously greater than the city state in order to obtain control of the Government of the day.

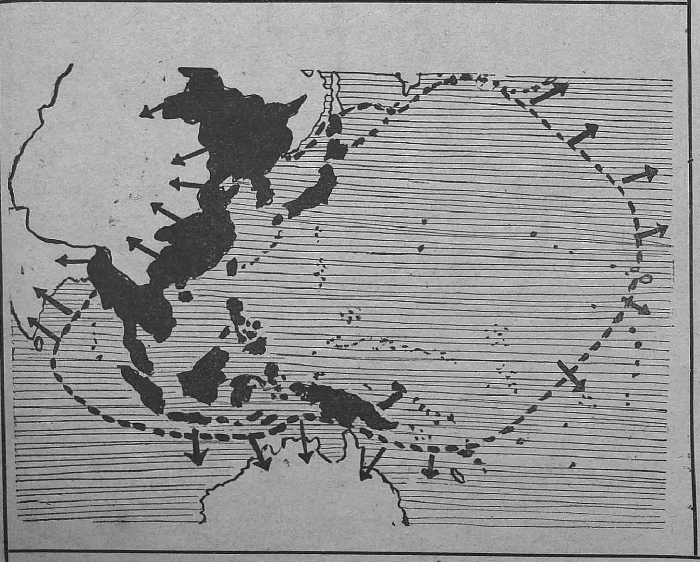
We have seen these methods applied in Russia, Germany and Italy to make a single party master of the State as they might have been applied after the death of Charles I if the army of Cromwell had not been more determined and better organized than the politicians opposed to it. The English have not had to fear a one-party tyranny or to legislate or to use force to prevent it. To say why would mean too long and complicated a discussion. Let it be enough that the army, the police and the judges have been outside party, and in protecting the rights of the individual have saved the rights of that remarkable group which receives visible embodiment on the benches of Parliament as His Majesty's Opposition, with a leader actually paid by the Government of the day for doing his damnedest to criticize them and hamper them and eventually turn them out.

The final test of a free state as the English conceive it, one where the Government is the servant of the people, not the people the subjects and slaves of the Government is whether a man is free to oppose, and to associate others with himself in opposing by all means short of fraud, violence and defiance of the law.

TURN OF THE TIDE

Here, briefly, is the epic story of how the evil forces of fascism threatened to engulf the world and how the challenge was met and the world saved by the rallying of the common people of the United Nations.





THEN—THE THREAT

FIVE YEARS AGO the lights went out in Europe. Hitler and the apathy of governments put out these lights. They went out, not because the oil of human kindliness was lacking, but it was unprotected. The outward blackout that settled on the world visibly reflected the weakness of the lamps.

1939 was the Year of Fear when Europe trembled under the heavy feet of German armies accompanied by the terror of the Gestapo.

1940 was the Year of Awakening.—Churchill, the Man of the Hour arose, for strength was needed, and while glorious Dunkirk was there as a warning of what to expect, Britain grew inwardly strong but stood alone. The test came when the German armies swept over the weak nations and the British people were tested with two months of incessant raids. It was also the year when the classic example of the stab in the back was given by Mussolini after the cracking up of France.

1941 was the Year of Experience, of the gathering of the Forces of Freedom and of learning how to combat the evil storming the world. Germany marched on. By the middle of the year she turned on Russia. The Germans entered Libya, but Abyssinia was set free. Italy's collapse had begun. Crete was a lesson in invasion tactics, bitterly and dearly bought. This year also stands out as the year of the signing of the Atlantic Charter on August 14th. But Germany was moving swiftly. By the end of the year the Nazis were in Rostov.

Fascism all over the world revealed itself. The treacherous attack by Japan on Pearl Harbour on December 7th roused America from her dreams of security. At once she went to war with the Fascist powers.

1942 was the Year of the Fascist bid for Power, for world domination. Japan struck mercilessly at island after island, from New Guinea to Burma, while the war was brought close to the shores of India with nuisance raids, but threats all the same on the Madras coast. India was also faced with a new problem, that of coping with lakhs of refugees, but Government and private citizens stepped in and saved the situation.

Meanwhile German armies had reached Stalingrad. The peak of German and Japanese expansion was reached. The Allies were now on the offensive. There were signs of things to come. Malta bravely held out. The R.A.F. were

3 SEP. 1939—3 SEP. 1944

hitting back. On October 23rd began the 8th Army's liberation of Egypt and the great retreat of Rommel. An Allied armada landed on the West Coast of Africa, 16 days later. Africa was free. The seige of Stalingrad was raised and the Red Army drove back the German hordes hundreds of miles.

1943 was the Year of Ascendancy of the United Nations. It opened with the Casablanca Conference, and during the year there were the historic Conferences at Cairo and Teheran, both attended by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, at the former Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek was present and Marshal Stalin at the latter. It was a momentous year of preparation.

While the King was in Africa decorating Indian soldiers of the Eighth Army, the invasion of Europe—the first—had begun. Italy crumbled up. Mussolini fled to Germany where little or nothing of him has since been heard. Italy surrendered.

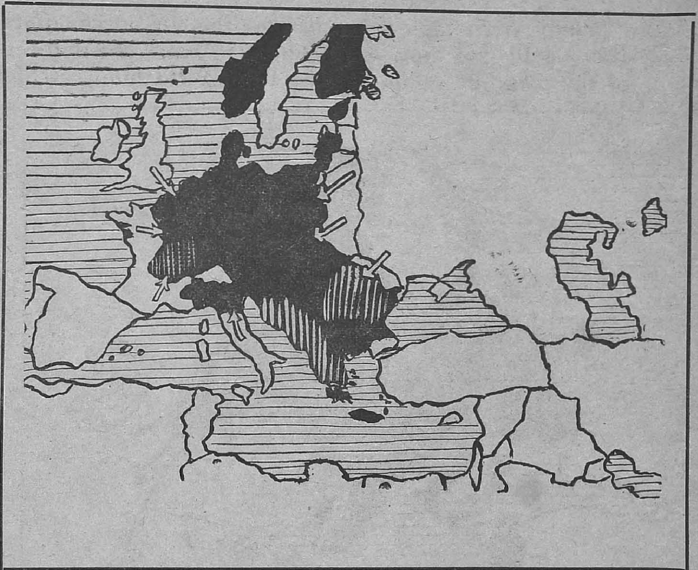
In the Pacific there were successes too. Japan's weaknesses were being discovered. First the outermost Japanese bases were captured. Australia was saved. From Kiska in the Aleutians to New Guinea inroads were made and islands recaptured, such as New Georgia and the Gilberts.

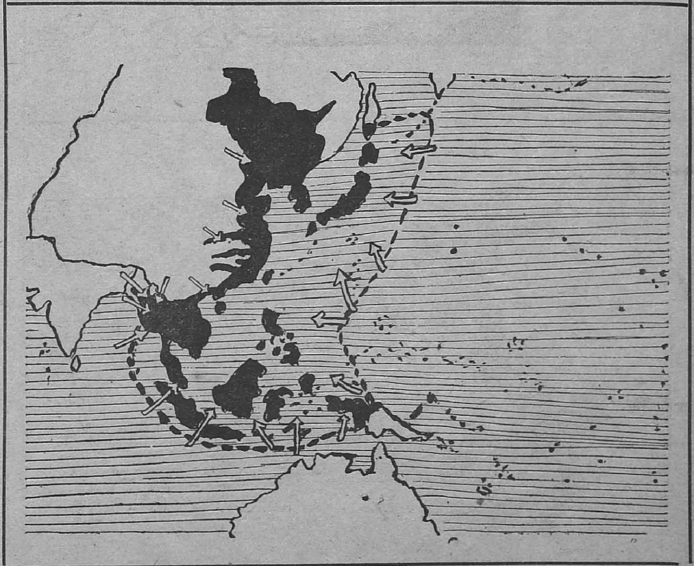
By the end of the year everything was prepared. General Eisenhower was appointed supreme Allied Commander of the British and United States Expeditionary Force organised in the United Kingdom for the liberation of Europe.

1944 has bene the Year of Liberation. As this fifth year of war closes on September 3rd, it may well be called the year of liberation. Its history is so close to us that it need not be recounted here. Invasion has almost become a commonplace. France is more than half freed. Great European cities such as Rome, Paris and Marseilles have been made to live again. It is a long, long way from the fears and pessimism of five years ago.

In India we are safe again. The 14th Army has made huge inroads into the Japanese defences of Burma, while the Japanese from the Mikado down to the lowest slave know that the forces of the United Nations will soon be streaming as speedily into Japan and all her Empire as they are now tearing down the empire of Hitler.

We may look confidently into the future provided we have learnt each one of us, individuals and nations, the significance of the global struggle, learnt to build strongly for peace as for war, to be ever ready to defend the weak, to burn out the dross, to toughen and strengthen our character, to guard the spirit of kindliness so that it shall not be a mere word but a light to blaze over a new world, a new India. We must have the devotion of the common soldier who has made this possible and who will make the sixth year of war one of complete victory.

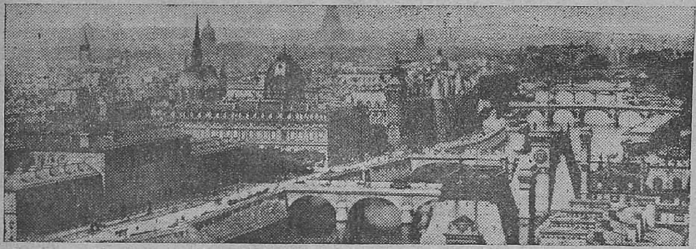




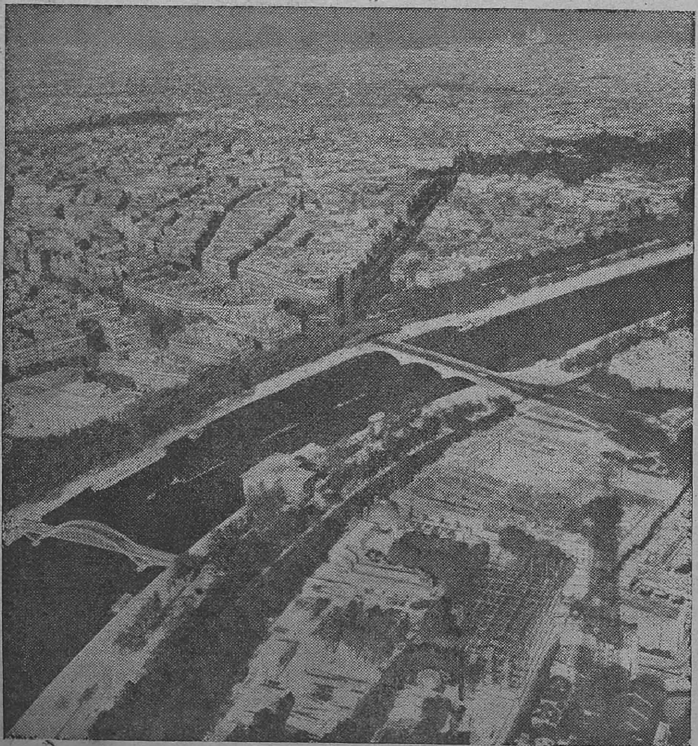
NOW—1944—THE REPLY

PARIS THROUGH THE AGES

With the full liberation of Paris the sun of freedom has risen and it sends its radiance over the whole world. It is a flaming inspiration after all those years of the darkness of the Gestapo, a light before which the forces of darkness must surely perish.



PARIS.—A view from the Saint Gervais Church.



AERIAL VIEW OF CENTRAL PARIS.—Where French patriots stood out against the enemy.

PARIS, the first city of the post-Rennaissance world as Rome was the first city of the ancient and mediæval world, is now freed by its own people and the shame of the Nazis' goose-stepping march down the Champs-Elysees is at last erased. The pall which descended upon the city with its occupation by the Germans, on June 14, 1940, has been gloriously lifted.

Hardly a person alive can contemplate the prospect of a Paris again free without experiencing a thrill of emotion. For Paris is no ordinary city; like Rome, Paris belongs to the world. It is one of the world's leading cultural and intellectual cities, one of the richest in history and art, as well as a great financial, commercial and industrial city. It has been in the process of becoming so for some two thousand years—ever since the Ile de la Cite, the small boat-shaped island in the Seine that is still the heart of Paris, and which was the centre of the heroic offensive was a Gallic fishing hamlet inhabited by the Parisii when Caesar conquered Gaul.

CHARLEMAGNE ENCOURAGED LEARNING

Under the greatest of the Carolingians, Charlemagne, Paris first became a centre of learning; student life tended to concentrate on the left bank, which came to be called the Latin Quarter, and here rose the nucleus of the University of Paris or the Sorbonne (where printing was introduced in France in 1470); other great educational institutions were added, including the colleges of the Institut de France, the College de France, and, farther south, the Observatory and the Institut Pasteur.

On a hill above the left bank, a church was dedicated to Genevieve, patron of Paris; in the 11th century, Abelard (buried in the famous cemetery Pere-Lachaise) was a teacher in the church school. The Pantheon later rose on the site.

From the time of the martyrdom of St. Denis on Montmartre, numerous great religious establishments were founded in both sections of the city. Against Norman raids in the 9th century, the Cite was fortified and a wall built. In the 10th century, the Capetians came into power. Hugh Capet was proclaimed king and made Paris his capital. By the 12th century the Cite was the ecclesiastical and administrative centre, while the merchants and artisans were gathered on the north bank of the Seine, still the centre of the great commercial establishments.

The Port-au-Change, a famous bridge of the period, was the seat of the money changers and the goldsmiths. Under Louis VII the temple (destroyed

in 1811) was built for the Knights Templars and the corner-stone of Notre Dame was laid. Philip II built the fortress of the Louvre (to which a palace was added by Charles V), and surrounded Paris with new walls. The streets were narrow and unpaved, but were frequently the scene of georgeous spectacles.

PEOPLE REPRESENTED IN GOVERNMENT

The Crusades gave impetus to the founding of new churches and abbeys, some of which became rich repositories of treasure and art. In 1302 the States-General was established by Philip IV (the Fair), and the administration of the city was placed in the hands of the provost of Paris, who represented the king, and the provost of the merchants, who represented the people.

Charles V instituted a number of public works, and strengthened the walls and fortifications. He it was who built the Bastille. In his reign occurred a popular uprising led by Etienne Marcel. For several years thereafter Paris was the scene of violence and disaster: the massacre of the Armagnacs by the Burgundians; a severe epidemic of the plague, and the capture of the city by the English in 1422. It was successfully besieged by Joan of Arc in 1429, and was not recovered by the French until 1436 when but a small percentage of the population remained.

The close of the Hundred Years' War witnessed the rise of the middle classes and a period of slow recovery in Paris. The city at this time is the Paris of Francois Villon and of Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris*. In the 16th century a brilliant court life came into being, and a wave of construction, instituted by Francis I, a patron of arts and letters, was carried forward by Catherine de' Medici. For her the Tuileries palace was built near the Louvre, and this section, the Faubourg St. Germain, became a centre of the aristocracy. Catherine also built the Hotel de Soissons, now the site of the Bourse. The Hotel Carnavelet, in the fashionable Marais, was later the home of Mme. de Sevigne and is now a museum of metropolitan history.

WARS WERE COMMON

When Henry III brought a body of Swiss troops into the city, the people, in protest erected barricades in the streets for the first time, and fought the soldiers. This was called the Day of Barricades. In the religious war attendant upon the Reformation, Paris was the scene of the Massacre of St. Bartholemew's Day, 1572, when Admiral Coligny was the first to be slain. Henry IV headed the Protestant troops against the Catholic League led by the Duke of Guise, and besieged the city for three years.

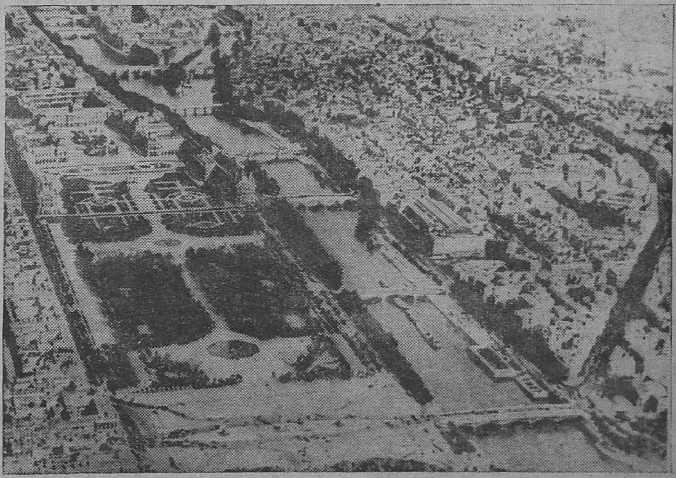
When the starving population refused to surrender, Henry turned Catholic and peace was restored. He beautified the city, opened the Place Royale, built numerous houses and introduced the silk industry. For Henry's second wife, Marie de' Medici, the Luxembourg Palace was rebuilt and its gardens laid out. Richelieu created the French Academy, rebuilt the Sorbonne, and built, near the Louvre, a palace which became the Palais Royal. Louis XIII joined two islets in the Seine to make the Ile St. Louis, a new residential section where Voltaire had his home.

The chief political disturbance of the period was the civil war known as the Fronde. The social and intellectual life of the city reached a new brilliance in the reign of Louis XIV, called the Grand Monarch: Versailles was built; the first of the famous salons was opened at the Hotel Rambouillet; the plays of Corneille and Moliere captivated Paris, which thrilled to the pulpit oratory of Bossuet.

NEW WAVE OF BUILDING

To commemorate the victories of Louis XIV, the Porte St. Denis and Porte St. Martin were built. The gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs-Elysees were laid out by Le Notre, the Invalides (later the tomb of Napoleon) was built, and the church of St. Sulpice was begun. Under Louis, the factory of the Gobelins was made a government monopoly. Louis XV laid the corner-stone of the Madeleine, built the Mint (now also a museum), the Ecole Militaire on the Champ-de-Mars, opened the Place Louis XV (the noted Place de la Concorde where Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were guillotined), began the Palais Bourbon, now the Chamber of Deputies, and bought for Mme. de Pompadour the palace which became the home of the president. Such improvements as house numbers and mail service were made, but the streets were still narrow, dirty and dangerous. Of several bad fires, the worst occurred in 1772. Sedan chairs were but gradually replaced by carriages.

FRANCE HAS LIT
THE TORCH OF LIBERTY



PARIS.—Place de la Concorde.

SESHIAH, THE CURIOUS VILLAGER

(*By* R.G.)

CANTO IV—*Instalment III*

Seshiah, doubtful, scratched his head
And gave a puzzled look and said
"Your meaning's still a little masked;
You haven't told me what I asked.
Supposing that the British go
To-morrow, as you ask them to,
Will you non-violence proclaim,
Say keeping armies is a shame,
Disband your soldiers, bring away
From Singapore and Libya
The troops that guard our outer gates
Against full-armed aggressive States—
Or will you fight? And will you fight
As though you meant it, honour bright?"
The Party Man at this looked sly
And made the following reply:
"You've heard, of course, the way we recently
Our Party Saint threw over decently,
And, saying we were not half-witted
And to no policy committed
That would prevent us taking power
In stress of war and danger's hour,
Offered we would co-operate
And into the war put our whole weight,
Provide only we were not
Compelled to help the British lot
And weren't in any way denied
The right to help the other side.
But now we've had to change, because
The British don't know Freedom's laws
And with all frightfulness insist
On giving our policy a twist
Italian and German to resist;
And will not even apologize
For having made us their allies.
We waited long, but still in vain,
Those powers we threw down to regain,
With others too as compensation
To our immense insulted nation.
We offered—and how much it cost us!—
To sell the leader who once bossed us:
But now with empty hands returning
And cheeks with shame and anger burning
We're going to ask our Saint betrayed
Forgiveness, counsel, strength and aid.
So if he gives our tails a twist
And tells us, we must not resist
Our foes internal or external,
British or German or infernal,
Except by sinless sheer passivity,
But hurl ourselves down a declivity
Like ancient parabolic swine,
It is not for us to repine—
We must do as he tells us; we
Are utterly baffled, but not he!"

The brilliant marriage fete of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was marred by a panic in the streets in which hundreds were killed. The resentment of the people increased with their sufferings under exorbitant taxes to support the luxury of the court: the French Revolution was taking form. In Paris, a mob inflamed by a speech of Desmoulins stormed and destroyed the Bastille. The Reign of Terror was ushered in, and the guillotine was erected in the Place Louis XV (renamed the Place de la Revolution). Religious buildings were secularised, and the goddess of reason enthroned for a time in Notre Dame.

ENTER NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

The terror ended with the death of Robespierre and the 9th Thermidor, and was followed by the triumphant rise of Napoleon. For him the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, and the Vendome column were erected; he built the Rue de Rivoli, the first iron bridges, constructed the Ourcq canal and aqueduct, completed the Madeleine and the Bourse, and enriched the Louvre with treasures from his conquests.

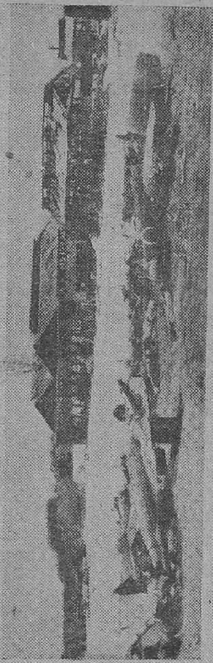
In the Restoration period, new streets were laid out, gas lights were introduced, and new industries developed. The Luxor Obelisk was set up in the Place de la Concorde and a column on the site of the Bastille. The city was further beautified with fountains, notably that in honour of Moliere, and its old monuments were restored by Viollet-le-Duc. It was also a period of brilliant literary activity in which occurred the "battle of Herani," a clash between the classicists and romanticists over Hugo's tragedy of that name.

There was still great popular unrest, however, and in the Revolution of 1848 the Second Republic was proclaimed. To Louis Napoleon, who became Napoleon III, is due the development of modern Paris. Under him Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, planned asphalt streets radiating from an open centre; the Halles Centrales, the opera house and the great railway stations were built; parks (Bois de Boulogne, Parc Monceau) were laid out; new sections of the city were opened, and the old walls replaced by boulevards. This period of great prosperity and civic activity was halted by the Franco-Prussian War (1807–71). The people of Paris, their food supply cut off, ate the animals of the zoological gardens. Immediately after the war, the city established a separate socialist government, the Commune, which was crushed by National troops. Thousands of Parisians were killed and many others were deported to New Caledonia.

THIRD REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED

In the short life of the Commune many public monuments were destroyed. Under the Third Republic the modernisation of 1878 left as a permanent monument the Palais de Trocadero; that of 1889, the Eiffel Tower; that of 1900, the Alexander Bridge and the Grand and Petit Palais where important exhibitions were held. Two great subway systems were constructed. In the World War I, Paris though shelled by long-range guns, remained the unattained goal of the Germans. Early in the war thousands of taxicabs left the city for the front. After the war, the airport of Le Bourget was built.

The industries of Paris include the making of dresses (it was noted before the war as a style centre, a position that fell to New York with the occupation), jewellery, perfume, and china, and also great printing and publishing establishments including the National Printing Press. What has happened to these industries, what has happened to the galleries and museums at the hands of the looting Nazi art "lovers," what has happened to the spirit of Paris once known as Gay, are queastions to be answered later. Meanwhile, it can easily be seen that in the life of this world-city the 4-year German occupation is hardly more than a moment.



THIS IS THE WRECKAGE OF SAIPAN

THE MAN WHO LOOKED AHEAD

LIBERATION

So when the world is asleep,
and there seems no hope of
her waking
Out of the long bad dream that
makes her mutter and moan,
Suddenly all men arise to the
noise of fetters breaking,
And every one smiles at his neighbour
and tells him his soul is his own.

—*From* "The Dawn Wind" *by Kipling.*

RUMANIAN FRONT.—Soviet anti-tank rifle crews.

VICE-ADMIRAL J.H. GODFREY, Flag Officer Commanding, R.I.N. (see *comment on page* 4).

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

COMMISSION FOR NAVAL RATINGS

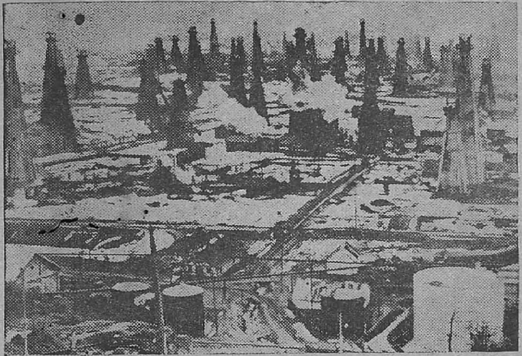
Ratings of all branches of the Royal Indian Navy may now be selected for commissions. Promotions will be direct, irrespective of age to the rank of temporary sub-lieutenant, RINVR. and personnel will be commissioned in that branch of the service for which they are specially qualified. This means that after undergoing training as a rating and serving a period at sea, where personal attainments and qualifications are brought to the forefront, the present day Royal Indian Naval Rating is eligible to become a King's Commissioned Officer.

The Royal Indian Navy thus lines up with the Indian Army and Indian Air Force. Keen young men with a predilection for service at sea, who join the Royal Indian Navy to-day know that, provided they fulfil their duties, work hard and show keenness and qualities of leadership, the service presents unlimited opportunities. The patrolling of India's shores as guardian of her sea-borne trade is a job offering many openings and many trades; above all a quality of adventure that should appeal to the youth of independent spirit.

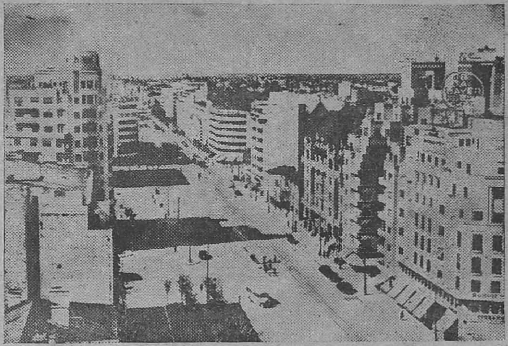
The Royal Indian Navy came into being in 1934 having passed through many stages since 1612 as the Hon. East India Company's Marine, The Bombay Marine, Indian Navy, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, Royal Indian Marine and in the course of these changes saw much activity and accumulated much history. The Royal Indian Navy has added to her historical laurels during this war having many outstanding feats of heroism to her credit. Since the commencement of war the Royal Indian Navy has increased both in tonnage and personnel for in all branches of the Royal Indian Navy recruiting has been good. The ports of India's coast line have produced good sea-faring stock who have proved their value, time and again. The Naval Rating irrespective of any particular branch upholds the traditions of the senior service by his attention to duty at all times in all weathers. He is a disciplined man, conscious of the part he is playing in the defence for freedom—A man who will one day have still greater responsibility.

HITLER'S RUMANIAN OIL-FIELDS CAPTURED

STORY of the BALKAN TREASURE-HOUSE with AN OILY HISTORY



PLOESTI OIL WELLS.



BUCHAREST.

THE decision of Rumania to support the Allies deals a mortal blow to Germany, for Rumania is the most important of the group of States collectively called the Balkans.

Already Hungary, Bulgaria and even far away Finland see how the wind blows, and are veering their course for last minute bids for the best terms they can expect from the victorious Allies. There are signs too that Czechoslovakia is ready to leave the Nazis to their fate.

These Balkan States are predominantly peasant countries, and that is their tragedy, for dictators and leader-run parties can easily win their way to power by working on mass emotion and by making grand promises.

THE CURSE OF OIL

These are the countries of beautiful individualistic peasant costumes, and none are gayer than those of Rumania. Rumania is a land of wooden ploughs, of great rolling open plains, on which, in summer, an endless sea of ripening wheat dips and rises in the breeze.

But Rumania is not all ruritanian operatic landscape. Gaunt oil-well superstructures cover quite a large portion of the country, and have proved more of a curse than a blessing to the simple peasantry. They have brought wealth but they have made Rumania a target of primary military importance, and Hitler's greedy eyes were very early fastened on Rumania for that oil.

The war of 1914–18 is an important landmark in Rumania's history. By fighting then against the Germans, the Rumanians were able, after the war, to satisfy amply their territorial claims. Thanks to her allies, Rumania emerged from the Peace Settlement doubled in size and population, so the Rumanian Government remained anxious to preserve the *status quo* until the outbreak of the present war.

CAROL'S UNSAVOURY REGIME

In 1938 King Carol of Rumania sponsored a new Constitution which enhanced his personal powers. Thus he weakened fatally the genuine democratic forces in the country and sowed the seeds of dictatorship. The many scandals of his personal life and above all his association with his mistress, Magda Lupescu, made him a target for the hatred of his people. He abdicated on September 6, 1940, and left the country. His son Michael succeeded to the throne and Ion Antonescu, who had been restored to power by Carol, became the virtual dictator of Rumania.

With Antonescu's rise to supreme power, German influence in Rumania, which had been increasing since 1933, became paramount. In the hope of preventing further dismemberment—but not prepared like Greece and Yugoslavia, to fight Germany—Rumania entered the war on the side of the Reich when Russia was attacked in June 1941.

Now, when Russia is driving her offensive right into the heart of Rumania, the King, compelled to make an eleventh hour decision by his own people, has arrested Antonescu, declared himself at war with Germany, accepted the peace terms offered by Russia on behalf of the Allies, and has set up a new Government.

The latest news is of the capture of the Ploesti oil region. This was the objective of the Russian armies who have already swept through the country, having captured this week the important Black Sea port of Constanza, which is the end of the pipe line running down from the oil fields. These oil-wells are situated in hilly territory at the foot of the great range that runs in a big arc in a north-easterly direction across the country, the Transylvanian Alps, separating Rumania from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In the post-war world, Rumania and her oil will be one of the big ticklish problems which will face the Allied Nations in their business of cleaning up occupied Europe and the Balkans in particular.

KING OIL.

The part played by oil in the war is bigger than ever, and Allied successes are due to their immense oil resources. Figures talk. Here are the figures of oil production—pre-war. It will be seen that Rumania's place is quite high*. Total world production is 290,000,000 metric tons.

Country.	Annual production in metric tons.	Country.	Annual production in metric tons.
U.S.A.	175,000,000	Mexico	5,000,000
U.S.S.R.	31,000,000	Iraq (Mosul) ..	4,300,000
Venezuela	29,000,000	Colombia ..	3,000,000
Iran	11,000,000	Trinidad ..	2,600,000
Dutch Indies ..	7,400,000	Argentina ..	2,400,000
*Rumania	6,000,000	Peru	2,100,000

Smaller producers include Egypt, Burma and Poland.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

22ND AUG.—Flying bombs attacked Southern England.

There are reports in Geneva that Himmler, Goering and Goebbels are opposed to Hitler.

23RD AUG.—Flying bomb raids on Southern districts continued.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked Cologne.

24TH AUG.—More than 1,300 American bombers attacked Merseburg, Misbourg, Ruhland, Bruse, Dresden, Brunswick, Hanover and Kiel.

Flying bombs fell in South England.

25TH AUG.—Germans continued to send flying bombs over Southern England including London area. Flying bomb and rocket stations at Peenemunde in North Germany were attacked.

The ban on the entry to protected areas in England which extended from Wash to Lymington was lifted.

Over 1,300 American bombers attacked Wismar, Lubeck, Rostock, Politz, Anklam, Neubrandenburg and Rechin.

26TH AUG.—For the first time since the flying bombs started more than ten weeks ago London and Southern England has had a lull of more than 30 hours. Royal Air Force bombers last night attacked flying bomb centres in North France.

About 1,000 R.A.F. aircraft attacked objectives in Germany.

27TH AUG.—For a short period during the night the Germans directed a small number of flying bombs against southern counties including London area.

Last night R.A.F. bombers attacked Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and Koenigsburg in Germany.

28TH AUG.—There was a lull in flying bomb activity. A communique to-night states: "During the week ended to-day it is estimated the enemy launched some 450 flying bombs against Southern England, making a total of approximately 7,700 launched since the attacks began."

Last night a force of Mosquitos attacked Mannheim.

29TH AUG.—The lull in flying bomb activity which lasted since yesterday was broken this morning when missiles were launched against Southern England including London area, Royal Air Force bombers attacked 12 flying bomb sites in Northern France.

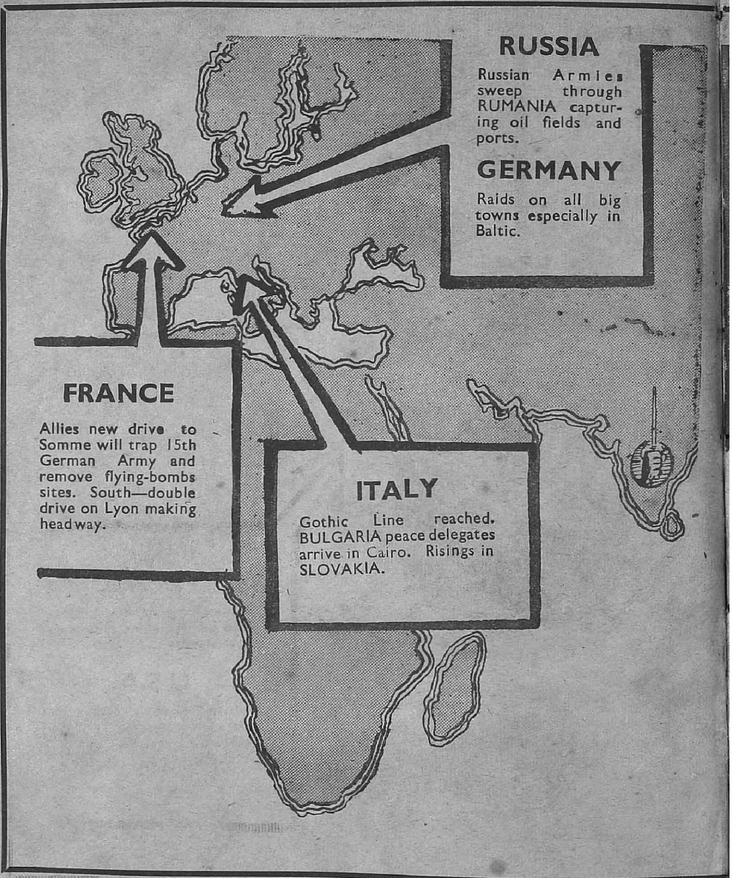
The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, arrived in Britain from Italy.

* * *

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

23RD AUG.—President Roosevelt in his quarterly Lease-lend report to Congress to-day declared "Until unconditional surrender of both Japan and Germany, we should continue the lease-lend programme, on whatever scale is necessary, to have the combined striking power of all the United Nations as overwhelming and as effective as we can make it".

THE WORLD WA



India lies at the heart of this Global wa

In yesterday's World Security Conference at Dumbarton Oaks, M. Gromyko, the Soviet Delegate, addressed the other representatives. Mr. Edward J. Stettinius was selected as the permanent chairman of the conference.

24TH AUG.—Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, resigned.

25TH AUG.—Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State for War, said "The total United States army casualties up to August 6, 1944 are: 48,880 killed; 125,931 wounded; 42,956 missing and 43,822 taken prisoners".

26TH AUG.—The Soviet delegates presented their proposals to the World Security Conference.

* * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

22ND AUG.—Allied troops were within five miles inside Burma and continued their advance.

23RD AUG.—On the Tiddim Road Allied advance to re-engage the enemy continued. Artillery and aircraft were active against the Japanese position on the Tamu-Sittaung track. Patrol activity continued in the Kazu area.

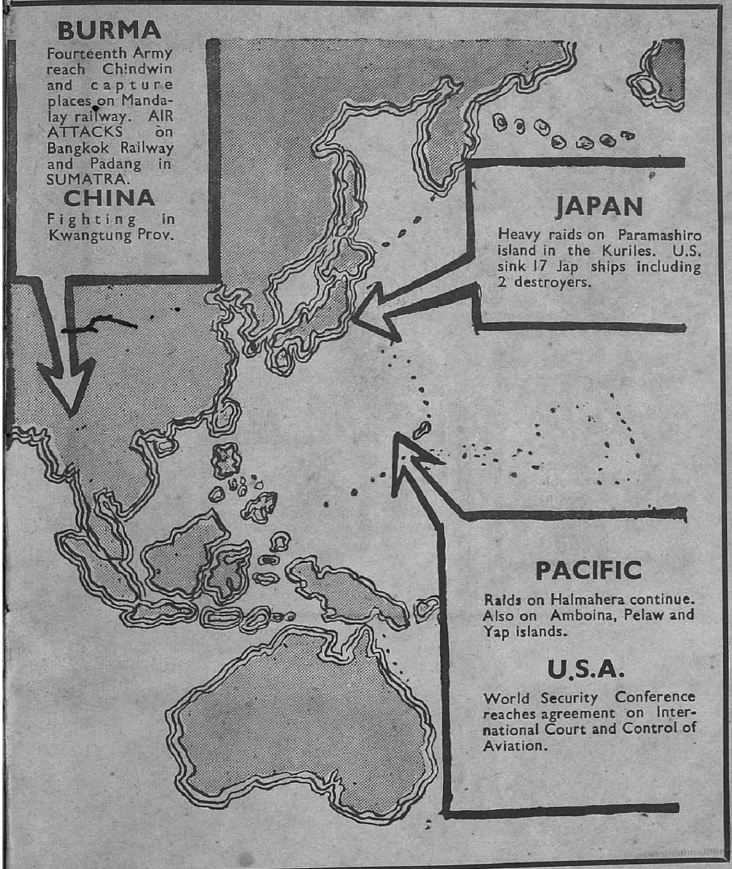
24TH AUG.—Fourteenth Army troops were 10 miles inside Burma.

25TH AUG.—It is officially announced that Admiral Mountbatten returned to Kandy after visiting London for consultations. In his absence the South-East Asia Command was exercised by General Stilwell.

Over 10,000 square miles of North Burma have been recaptured thus far and 42,000 Japs killed.

Fourteenth Army troops made further progress towards the Chindwin on the track from Tamu to Sittaung.

HIS WEEK'S NEWS



against all fascist tyrannies on all fronts.

26TH AUG.—In North Burma Allied armies occupied Ingyingon. On the Sittaung track the enemy evacuated a village 13 miles east of Tamu. Pynbon Sakan was also captured.

27TH AUG.—Allied troops advanced more than a mile beyond Pinbaw. It is revealed that during the past six weeks the 14th Army cleared a 70-mile stretch of the Tiddim road.

28TH AUG.—Fourteenth Army troops were within four miles of Chindwin. Allied forces reached the outskirts of Pinbaw.

29TH AUG.—Allied troops captured Pinbaw. There was patrol action in the Kaju area.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

22ND AUG.—Russian troops captured Jassy, Targu-frumos, Ungheni, Zambros and over 300 other localities. Russian patrols were operating on the East Prussian soil.

23RD AUG.—Soviet forces captured Vaslui, Akkerman, Denvik and numerous other localities including Benderi, Dembitsa.

24TH AUG.—The Red Army captured Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, Becau, Barlad, Husi, Roman, Straseni, Cainari, Lapusna, Baimallia, Cangas, Taraclia, Ciatai-Lunva and hundreds of other localities.

25TH AUG.—Russians captured Tartu in Estonia, Leova, Cahul and many localities.

Rumania declared war on Germany and Rumanian troops entered Transylvania (the territory ceded to Hungary).

26TH AUG.—An official Soviet statement said that the former Rumanian dictator Antonescu was arrested. Rumanian troops have occupied Carpathian Passes.

The Bulgarian Government has assured the Soviet Government of absolute neutrality and has disarmed German soldiers in Bulgaria. It has asked for peace terms.

Russians launched an offensive on a 45 to 50 mile front east of Warsaw. Red Army troops captured Ismail, on the lower reaches of Danube, and over 500 localities and towns in various other sectors.

27TH AUG.—Soviet troops captured Fochani and Ramnico-Sarat in Rumania and Galatz, a port of the Danube. Other places occupied include Moineste, Targoviste, etc.

28TH AUG.—From one of the mountain passes in the Carpathians Russian forces crossed the Hungarian border. A number of Hungarian towns were bombed.

Russian forces captured Brail, Tulcea and Sulina. German resistance ceased in Bucharest.

Soviet troops launched a new offensive on the Finnish front spreading beyond Lake Ladoga.

29TH AUG.—Russian troops captured Constanza, Germany's main naval base in the Black Sea. Oher places captured include Ostrow, Mazowrecki, Breteu, Burza and other localities.

The Soviet forces reached the oil pipeline running from Ploesti to Constanza.

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ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

22ND AUG.—Allied forces occupied Cerrata, Orchiano and Poggio. Italian based aircraft attacked Vienna.

Mr. Churchill addressed 1st Canadian Armoured Brigade.

23RD AUG.—In Upper Arno valley, Allied patrols gained new grounds. Italian based aircraft bombed oil installations in German Silesia, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Mr. Churchill received the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi and Marshal Badoglio.

24TH AUG.—The battle for the Metauro river was over with the Allies firmly established along the river for 12 miles from Monte Maggiore to the Adriatic. Allied troops occupied Mount Foresto and Cagli.

25TH AUG.—Mr. Churchill met the Pope and discussed many essential questions.

Allied forces captured Acqualagna, Castelnuovo, Forniche and La Montanina.

26TH AUG.—Allied forces on the central front were within 10 miles of German main Gothic line.

27TH AUG.—The 8th Army troops continued to gain ground towards the Gothic line and crossed the Metauro river.

28TH AUG.—Eighth Army troops continued to advance and occupied Isola del Piano, Mombaroccio and the outskirts of Fano.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, addressed a message of encouragement and hope to the Italian people on leaving Italy in which he said "I believe the British nation will be happy to see the day when Italy, once again free and progressive, takes her place among all peace-loving nations".

29TH AUG.—Allied troops enveloped Urbino. Germans evacuated Rufino.

VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

22ND AUG.—American troops captured Saint Andre de lEure, Nonan-Court, Verneuil and other places in West France.

Allied spearheads were within 3 miles of Marseilles. French troops entered Hyeres. Toulon was completely encircled. The area under Allied control in South France was 2,000 square miles.

23RD AUG.—Paris was liberated by French Forces of the Interior. General Koenig has been appointed the Governor of Paris. Allied forces liberated Sens, Pithiviers and Etamps.

In South France, Allied forces occupied Marseilles, Hyeres, Grenoble, Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, Aint Bonret and Argentiere, etc.

The U.S. Under Secretary for War, Mr. Robert Patterson, and Lieut.-Genl. Brehen Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Service of Supply, conferred with General Eisenhower yesterday.

Rumania has accepted Allied peace terms and broke away from Germany. A new National Government was formed. Bulgarian Foreign Minister wanted friendly relations with United Nations.

24TH AUG.—Allied troops captured Elbeuf, Louviers, Le Beubourg, etc. American spearheads were 50 miles east of Paris.

In South France, Lyons, Bordeaux, Salon, Perpignan, etc., were captured. It is revealed that Porqueerolles island surrendered on 22nd.

25TH AUG.—Allies captured Momtereau, Thiberville, Forest de Saint Gatien, Trouville. American troops occupied Cannes and Brasse in the eastern sector of South France.

An agreement was signed in London by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and the French Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, M. Rene Massigli, concerning arrangements to be made in continental France as, and when it is liberated by Allied forces under the Supreme Allied Commander.

Arrangements for the administration of civil affairs and related subjects in continental France became operative to-day by an exchange of letters between General Koenig and General Eisenhower.

General de Gualle was in Paris this evening.

26TH AUG.—American troops entered Montereau, 40 miles east of Paris and reached Port Audemer. Melun was liberated. Canadians were within eight miles of Rouen.

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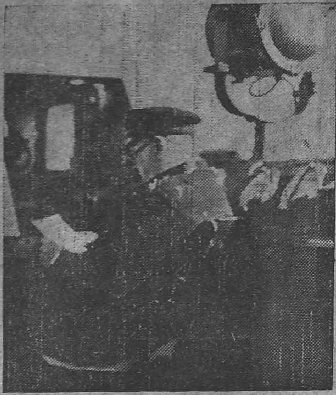

Mr. Churchill on board a British destroyer from which he watched the landing operations taking place in Southern France.

In South France Toulon was completely occupied. French forces liberated Times, Montpellier and Carcassone.

French Fascists fired shots at General De Gualle yesterday but he escaped unhurt. It is reported that Laval, Petain, Admiral Decoux and General Bridoux were arrested by the Gestapo.

General Eisenhower and the prominent military chiefs made a ceremonial tour of Paris.

28TH AUG.—Germans abandoned Marne line. Intense activity went on in the three bridgeheads across the Seine between Paris and the sea.

In South France, American troops advanced 40 miles from Avignon. Lyons was occupied by French forces.

29TH AUG.—The Americans captured Soissons and Fismes. The Allied bridgeheads over the Seine at Mantes-Gassi-Court and Vernon were linked up, American patrols approached Rheims.

In South France, Allies occupied Montelimar, Vence, Cagnes and Theirs, etc.

South France was almost liberated. Vichy was freed. Allies reached Rheims, 108 miles from German border. Among important towns occupied by Allied troops were Arles, Terascon, Avignon, Cavaillon, Carpentras, Brianon, etc.

27TH AUG.—Allied troops crossed River Seine in several places and have reached Vitiy, Pearj, etc., Bourdenay and St. Lupien.

* * *

THE FAR EAST

22ND AUG.—Mr. James V. Forrestal, United States Secretary for Navy, said "With the Japanese we are dealing with a religion, and not with rational men. They will fight with greater savagery as we get closer in."

23RD AUG.—Allied bombers attacked Halmahera.

Japanese Premier Koiso appealed to his people to cope with the unprecedented grave national crisis.

24TH AUG.—Allied bombers attacked Divao, in the Philippines, Halmahera and Palan.

The Japanese Emperor conferred with his Cabinet.

25TH AUG.—Allied troops landed yesterday on Maipa Island, north-west of New Guinea. Allied aircraft raided twice Sumatra yesterday.

The Japanese Cabinet to-day decided to summon a five days' extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet, beginning on September 6.

26TH AUG.—It is revealed that Allied bombers attacked Ceram and Ambonia. Two Japanese cargo ships near Hong Kong were sunk. Amoy was bombed.

27TH AUG.—Allied bombers attacked Palau. It is revealed that Padang and Emmahaven ports in Sumatra were attacked by the Allied aircraft on 24th August. It is reported that Manila, capital of Philippines, is being evacuated.

28TH AUG.—American Super Fortresses attacked the Japanese home island of Kyushu. Allied bombers dropped bombs over Twojima, in the Bonin islands and Volcano islands on August 25. Yap, Truk, Timor and other places were also raided.

Henrich Stahmer, the German Ambassador to Tokyo, conferred to-day with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, on the latest developments in Europe.

29TH AUG.—From Japanese merchantmen averaging 1,000 tons each were destroyed or damaged in Allied air attacks on Celebes.

VICTORY CALLS

You have called again, Victory,
To guide our way into the future realm of Peace
Amid the echoes of whispering cities.
They could not march to the end of the road
But, as autumn leaves, fell scattered over the earthly floors.
Can we smile at your intrusion upon our heartbreaks
And the tumours of sorrow that have grown?
Can we clasp your hand in fidelity
And be led to open roads of hope once more?
Yes, we welcome you smiling, Victory,
For *they* would have smiled.